The NEW-HAVEN GAZETTE,
AND THE
CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE.

MANY SHALL RUN TO AND FRO, AND KNOWLEDGE SHALL BE INCREASED. Dan. Chap. XII. v. 4.

(VOL. II.) Thurſday, *October* 11, M.DCC.LXXXVII. (No. 34.)

To the Honourable the Repreſentatives of the State of Connecticut, in General Aſſembly convened.

RESPECTED SIRS,

WE your conſtituents confiding in your wiſdom and integrity are happy that the conſideration of the national, as well as ſeparate intereſts, falls at a period, when ſo much unanimity and harmony prevail in our councils, as we have good reaſon to hope we are bleſſed with in this preſent inſtance. Nothing gives us, at all time ſo much inward joy, as to hear that unanimity of ſentiments is ſtamped upon every important act. It adds weight to your authority, and dignifies the precept. We have not choſen you to ſtand in our ſtead, that you might the more conſpicuouſly diſplay the talents you ſeverally poſſeſs of combatting the ſentiments of each other, upon the maxims of Cicero; or at blacking the village of the man who has the misfortune to oppoſe you. However faſhionable theſe exploits may have been, they do not conſtitute the errand on which you were ſent. And as there is and ever has been a conſtant revolution in all manners, habits and cuſtoms, either ancient or modern, ſome in quicker and others in a more dull ſucceſſion; we hope upon this principle, the time is come for the paſſing away of this baneful uſage, a cuſtom, not leſs barbarous in ſociety, than the hideous daubings of the tawny tribes.—It has carried many a ſhaft to the heart, it has cauſed many wounds in the boſoms of men, perhaps more worthy than him who drew the bow. Some have a talent at one exerciſe, and ſome at another: Some are ſkilled at the uſe of one weapon, and ſome at another. This being the eſtabliſhed order of human life, no one *can* be branded becauſe he doth not poſſeſs every talent; and that man muſt be barbarous in ethics, who, expert with a ſword, would gaſh his brother to ſhew the keenneſs of its edge. But from the laſt ſeſſions we are happy to learn, that milder days are now begun, and that all unite in diſcarding the acrimony of former times.

Your conſtituents will not wiſh to ſee their political intereſt more ſecure, then they are confident they will be, when in oneneſs of ſentiment and purſuit, they obſerve their rulers ſtudying thoſe methods of national ſecurity, which according to the integrity of their hearts, appear to be the ordinance of Heaven—In this they are willing to confide, truſting that the ſame power, which hath placed their feet upon dry land, will not ſuffer them to periſh, while following the pointings of his providence.

To determine what are the poſitive pointings of providence in regard to the duties of men, either in a national or ſingle capacity, requires perhaps, a ſtretch of wiſdom, more than we can always fathom. In ſuch an uncertain caſe, we can only determine the will of Heaven, by comparing our preſent ſituation with ſome former one, ſimilar in kind; in which we followed the dictates of our own wiſdom, with a conſcious dependance on infinite wiſdom for further direction, and thus reſting the event. If there are any ſuch inſtances, wherein the God of Heaven hath, either in a public or private capacity, crowned our pious endeavours, and amply rewarded the confidence we placed in his ſupremacy, need we fear again to follow the ſame path, which he hath thus ſanctified with his bleſſing? Unleſs infinite wiſdom errs, or under the ſame circumſtances, follows different ſteps, or laſts, unleſs the arm of the Almighty is ſhortened that he cannot ſave, we may receive this method of inſtruction as an infallible guide. This gives us a key to the movings of providence, which in every other view look dark and myſterious. Experience is allowed to be the moſt infallible teacher. And if in any ſubſequent tranſactions we are confident that the ſame genuine principles of integrity direct our ſteps, as in former times, we may no doubt expect the ſame favourable anſwer from above. Though the Almighty may order events different at different times, even when the outward circumſtances of a people are the ſame; yet we are warranted to ſay, that ſameneſs of genuine principles, under the ſame circumſtances, will warrant ſameneſs of ſucceſs. In the preſent ſtate of political uncertainty, would it not be wiſe to ſearch for ſome ſimilar inſtance, in which, following the ſteps of our own wiſdom, with a pious dependance and ſolemn appeal to Heaven, we have received the reward of our hopes? Is there no ſuch inſtance? Are there not many inſtances parallel to the preſent, by which we may, by a ſerious and unprejudiced attention, learn our preſent duty? Did not our revolution commence? Hath it not been continued ever ſince, upon the ſame plan? Have we not encountered dangerous ſcenes, the iſſue of which our own wiſdom could not fathom, but which, being recommended by thoſe entruſted with our political concerns, we have encountered, and in a dependance on the divine bleſſing, have found our labour crowned with ample ſucceſs? We truſt, there are none of you ſo ignorant of the movings of our political ſyſtem, during the the preſent revolution, as to ſay, *that we have never truſted Providence in the dark*, and if you remember ſuch inſtances, you cannot ſay that we were in any inſtance diſappointed.—Our revolution is yet, but half compleated; we have eſcaped the evils which threatened us from a foreign quarter, but we have not attained the poſitive bleſſings which we promiſed ourſelves from the eſtabliſhment of a free and independent empire. The truth is, ſuch an empire is not yet eſtabliſhed. In vain have we, for four years, purſued a phantom—a ſhadow without ſubſtance—an effect without a cauſe. We have ſought the bleſſings of freedom without being free. No matter whether we are ſhackled at home or abroad; ſo be our feeble efforts are always fruſtrated, and our fetters ſo rivetted that we cannot uſe our ſtrength in our own defence. We are, in a national capacity, ſhackled both at home and abroad. And the propenſities of deſigning men wait only to be looſed, and we ſhould become an eaſy prey. But this revolution is ſtill to be purſued—it muſt be

perfected—the proſpects which warmed our breaſts, while purſuing this revolution, through the field of Mars, muſt be brought home to our quiet poſſeſſion—Until this is done, our object is but half attained—our hopes are but half fulfilled—and we are but too moderately grateful, for the deliverance which hath been already wrought in our behalf. We will not grate your underſtandings ſo much as to recite the thouſand inconveniencies, loſſes, and diſappointments we ſuſtain, through want of a perfection of this mighty fabric. The God of Heaven hath crowned our labors and rewarded our enterprize thus far—If Canaan's reſt is to bound our march, ſhall we, who have done mighty deeds, be affrighted back, becauſe it is reported giants and Annakims dwell there? We chooſe not to ſtand aghaſt, and be affrighted from our right, becauſe of ill reports. Are we, the people who have thrown down the walls of Jericho, to be afraid of Giants? If ſuch there are, they are but images of our own forming, and if, on nearer view, they prove too mighty, the fame that made them can make them leſs. We have thrown down one mighty form of gigantic force; and it is a taſk too hard for man to ſay, when a creature of our own forming, can ariſe to equal height. 'Tis childrens play to be affrighted in the dark, with images which imagination only paints.

Was there a voice from Heaven forbidding to go forward, well might we, trembling, retire; but when that voice, which has ever to us, interpreted the will of Heaven, gently bids us go forward, may we not purſue?

The People.

Beware of COUNTERFEITS.

THE public are requeſted to beware how they receive counterfeits of the emiſſion of 1774 and 1775. The true are compoſed of ſterling metal; that of the counterfeits are very *Baſe*; ſo ſlightly waſhed over with ſilver, as in many places to betray its æruginous complexion. The word LIBERTY on the true coin is elegantly and regularly emboſſed; but on the counterfeits it is moſt bungly engraved, the letters being placed at unequal diſtances, and capitals with ſmall letters, injudiciouſly huddled together. By ſcraping away the waſh, you will find that the word ſo clumſily transformed to *Liberty*, was originally *LICENCE*. The words PUBLICA FIDES are faintly impreſſed, and appear, by holding the piece to the light, to be PUNICA FIDES, alſo very indifferently altered. The noble ſnake of thirteen parts, ſo conſpicuous in the emiſſion of 1774, in the counterfeits appears like a viper of the moſt venemous ſpecies, ſaid to be peculiar to the cliffs of Berkſhire and Rhode-Iſland; and the dragon ready to devour, is here transformed into the American bald eagle.

The buſt, on the reverſe of the true coin, repreſents GENERAL WASHINGTON, crowned with Laurels; that on the counterfeits bears a near reſemblance to *Shays*, and inſtead of the *laurel wreath* the *hemlock bough* is diſcernable on the head.—The word FABIUS, by a blunder of the counterfeiter, is miſtaken for FACTIOUS.

One would from this deſcription, think there was little danger of a deception; experience however, ſhows the contrary. The counterfeits have had a ſurpriſing circulation in Maſſachuſetts—are the ſtanding currency of Rhode-Iſland----and have been induſtriouſly introduced into ſeveral parts of the State of New-York;——— and in New-Hampſhire they are frequently to be met with. They ring unaccountably ſhrill, which has deceived many honeſt people, and the glare of their appearance, catches the eye of the ſuperficial, with whom *all is gold that gliſtens*. Many appear much pleaſed with the ridiculous jumble of *Italic*, *Roman* and *German* capital and ſmall characters in the inſcription, and confidently aſſert that this is the genuine coin of 1775.

N. B. Worn a while in the ſame pocket with gold, it imparts its ruſt.

From the Maſſachuſetts Centinel, *dated September 29.*

THE ſyſtem of federal government agreed on by the Convention, is announced—therefore nothing will be wanting to give it efficacy, but the ſanction and approbation of the people of the different States.

A war between France and England appears to be inevitable, if not already begun—in this war America has no need to involve herſelf, as when under the government of Great-Britain.

Never was it known, ſince ſociety was eſtabliſhed amongſt men, that any country has had ſo fair a chance as this country has at this time, of riſing ſuperior to every difficulty—of paying off its national debts without diſtreſſing the induſtrious citizens—of ſupporting its public credit and eventually becoming the admiration of the ſurrounding univerſe.

Should the ſeveral States agree (and there appears but little doubt remaining that they will) to adopt the federal ſyſtem, we ſhall at once be acknowledged our proper rank among the nations of the earth—our laws reſpecting trade, will be ſuch as will ſoon convince the Britiſh nation, that unleſs ſhe will conſent to deal with us upon terms of reciprocal advantage, her veſſels will not be admitted to our ports, and that the produce of theſe States is neceſſary to the very exiſtence of her ſettlements in Nova-Scotia, New-Brunſwick, and the Weſt-Indies, every one is at length ſufficiently convinced: By adopting the federal government, the value of the landed intereſt will be immediately increaſed—taxes will leſſen—commerce, arts, and every ſpecies of induſtry will rapidly increaſe—Emigrations from the old countries will inſtantly begin—the wilderneſs will be cultivated, and the fulleſt wiſhes of every true American, will in a ſhort time be realized.

Our government once eſtabliſhed, what an harveſt would it be for our country—in a ſtate of peace with a warring world, our veſſels would become the carriers to all Europe, hence the important branches of ſhip build-

ing, and the many branches of buſineſs connected with it, would at once revive, and an American bottom would then be held in as much eſtimation by an European, as at preſent it is viewed with contempt.

My countrymen awake, and convince the foes of our country, that their malice is as ineffectual in peace, as their arms were in war.

A TRUE AMERICAN.

N. B. In the expected war depend on it the ſun of Great Britain will ſet to riſe no more, we ſhall then have the pleaſure of beholding our worthy allies enjoying the ſucceſs we ſincerely wiſh them.

S O N G.

AS Sappho croſs'd the dang'rous ſea,
In Phaon's fond purſuit,
Too ſad to ſing, too ſad to play,
She wept upon her lute.

But when ſhe would her woes rehearſe,
How ſweetly flow'd her tongue,
Her lute inſpir'd by tune and verſe,
Unthought ſhe play'd and ſung.

The nymphs and mermaids wak'd from ſleep,
Like fairies in a ring,
In mantles green, danc'd round the ſhip,
Then wept to hear her ſing.

The ſyrens left their fatal rocks
To hear the ſoft alarm,
Struck mute, they ſhook their coral locks,
Forgot themſelves to charm.

So Philomel perch'd on a thorn,
That pricks her warbling breaſt,
Chaunts all the night of love forlorn,
The thorn denies her reſt.

To Sappho like the nightingale,
Soft ſounds no eaſe beſtow,
'Tis love inſpires the tender tale,
The tale renews her woe.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

TO be careful of delegating new powers to new bodies; to be ſuſpicious of new ſocieties, and to think of the intereſts of common folks, has, in the courſe of the preſent year, brought much infamy and ridicule, upon many members of the Connecticut Legiſlature, and even many of the important truths which they have endeavoured to ſupport.—Thus, in the laſt ſeſſion of Aſſembly, many good gentlemen were ſarcaſtically villified, becauſe they aſſerted, that a bill for incorporating a medical ſociety in Connecticut, could not be granted, conſiſtent with their opinion of public benefit. Indeed, ſuch was the force of their loquacious opponents, that the truth of their obſervations was loſt amidſt the contending effuſions of merriment and nonſenſe: inconſiderate members were governed by the moſt artful ſpeeches; and the bill paſſed. But happily for the public, the Honorable Gentlemen of the Upper Houſe, were not to be influenced by ironical ſneer, or ſophiſtical declamation; they were too well acquainted with the riſe, nature and tendency of the bill, to put their ſanction upon it; and hence it received that fate it ſo juſtly merited.

But notwithſtanding this fate, the nominated Fellows ſeem reſolved to continue it before the Legiſlature, and poor Mr. Speaker muſt be again troubled with the old tale. It is expected by the petitioners, that Mr. S—, Mr. W—, Mr. C—, Mr. C—, &c. will harange once more with their uſual eloquence in their favour; and probably declare as formerly, that medical ſocieties are common to all countries, that they are productive of much good, and that for their part they heartily wiſh ſuch a ſociety may be eſtabliſhed in Connecticut, agreeably to the bill that has been before them for ſuch purpoſe.

As theſe honourable characters are not to be ſuſpected of ſelfiſhneſs or inability in matters of Legiſlation, it is ſuppoſable that they have not as it given ſufficient time to the conſideration of the bill now ſtands. If they had, they certainly would have been convinced, that there never was ſuch another bill on earth; that a very great majority of the phyſicians throughout the State are oppoſed to it, or know nothing of it; that the conſtitution of Yale College is not the beſt in the world; that America is not yet in circumſtances to inſtitute orders of diſtinction and emolument; and, that ſocieties tolerable, and perhaps beneficial to gentlemen of their rank, would be painful and oppreſſive to the general community.

If, however, there muſt be a medical ſociety, let it be fairly and honourably inſtituted on good principles. Let all the phyſicians throughout the ſeveral counties of the State, have public notice, that meetings may be holden in each of ſaid counties, for the important purpoſe of forming a State Society, to be eſtabliſhed and perpetuated by authority, and that all phyſicians neglecting attendance on ſaid meetings, unleſs repreſented by delegates, muſt not expect any fellowſhip or honours in ſuch ſociety. Contrary to this method, the preſent plan for incorporation, has been privately, ſelfiſhly and illiberally formed. A few phyſicians, called together by private letters, were pleaſed to nominate one another fellows for a ſociety, and appoint committees to form a memorial and preſent it to the Legiſlature in their names. And what was ſtill more intolerably abuſive, they had the impudence to pray, that the government of the ſociety might be eſtabliſhed upon them during their lives. This is truth, and ought to be known.

As life and health are of value, ſo every law which influences them muſt be an important law. The preſent bill for a medical ſociety, is ſelfiſh and unjuſt. Indeed, it is of ſuch nature and tendency, that the honorable and judicious Legiſlators muſt forever reject it, if they regard the progreſs of medical knowledge, the harmony of the faculty, the good of their conſtituents, and the importance of their own characters.

Philanthropos.

Sept. 17, 1787.

CERTAIN it is, but alas! too little is it regarded, that nothing can give us laſting happineſs and peace of mind, but good works.—The wealth of the Indies will not purchaſe them, nor are they the attendants of the moſt brilliant titles. Strikingly illuſtrative of the truth of this were the remarkable words delivered by Sir John Maſon, who lived and flouriſhed in the reign of Henry VIII. Edward VI. Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth of England, towards the latter end of his life; they contain more than is to be found in whole volumes. "Lo!" ſays he, "here have I lived to ſee five princes, and have been a privy counſellor to four of them. I have ſeen the moſt remarkable occurrences in foreign parts, and have been preſent at moſt ſtate tranſactions for thirty years together; and I have learned this after ſo many years experience, that *ſeriouſneſs* is the greateſt wiſdom, *temperance* the beſt phyſic, and a *good conſcience* the beſt eſtate: and were I to live my life over again, I would change my court for a cloyſter, my privy counſellor's buckler for an hermit's retirement, and the whole life I lived in the palace, for an hour's enjoyment of God in the chapel. All things elſe forſake me but my God, my duty and my prayer."

LONDON, July 28.

Saturday laſt, one Edward White, a butcher, of Chipping Sodbury, Glouceſterſhire, having had a violent quarrel with his wife, whom he had ſeveral times threatened, with many oaths and imprecations on his ſoul, ſingularly horrid, and too ſhocking to be related, to murder before the next morning, went into the fields, and was ſoon after found ſpeechleſs, and ſeemingly in great agonies, in which condition he remained till he expired. Such judicial proceedings of Providence ſhould be regarded as warnings to the prophane and impious, who, upon every trivial occaſion, daringly and preſumptuouſly defy Almighty power, and are often made, even in this world, ſad examples of the divine diſpleaſure. An inqueſt was taken on the body, when, no ſymptoms of poiſon appearing, as was at firſt apprehended, nor any marks of violence, it was conjectured that his death proceeded from the violence of anger and exceſs of paſſion, with which he had been unceaſingly agitated for two days.

The learned will be pleaſed to hear a fact, which we can announce from authority.—An academy of polite arts has been lately eſtabliſhed at Mexico, in South America, of which Mr. Salma, well known for the fine engravings he executed for Don Quixote, and other works, is appointed director. And that they have already begun to print gazettes in ſeveral towns of Spaniſh America.

Not at Greve as uſual, but oppoſite the Monnoye, Quai de Conti, a man was laſt week hanged for coining ſix livres pieces.

Before the rope was put about his neck, he made what is called the *amende honorable*,—that is, he had his right hand ſmote off! and walking bareheaded in his ſhirt, with a heavy lighted torch in his hand to the door of the Monnoye, he there fell on his knees, and aſked pardon of God, his king, and his country.

His accomplices are to ſuffer ſhortly.—They were all three thriving tradeſmen.

PHILADELPHIA. Sept. 26.

In the neighbourhood of the city of Philadelphia, a petition to our Aſſembly to call a convention to adopt this government, has been almoſt unanimouſly ſigned. The zeal of our citizens in favour of this excellent conſtitution has never been equalled, but by their zeal for liberty in the year 1776. Republicans, Conſtitutionaliſts, Friends. &c. have all united in ſigning this petition. It is expected the new government will aboliſh party, and make us, once more, members of one great political Family.

The inhabitants of the old world (ſays a correſpondent) have long been looking at America, to ſee whether liberty and a republican form of government are worth contending for. The United States are at laſt about to try the experiment. They have formed a conſtitution, which has all the excellencies. without any of the defects, of the European governments. This conſtitution has been pronounced by able judges to be the wiſeſt, moſt free and moſt efficient, of any form of government that ancient or modern times have produced. The gratitude of ages, only, can repay the enlightened and illuſtrious patriots, for the toil and time they have beſtowed in framing it.

The nearer the American ſtates can bring their conſtitutions to the form of the federal government, the more harmony they will always have with congreſs, and the more happily will they be governed. Where this is not the caſe, compariſons will often be drawn to the diſadvantage of the ſtate government, which will leſſen the principle of obligation and obedience in the citizens. For inſtance,—who will not prefer, by every rule, a Court to try a cauſe, where judges are appointed during good behaviour, to one, in which the judges are appointed for three, five or ſeven years.

It is remarkable, that while the federal government leſſens the power of the ſtates, it increaſes the privileges of individuals. It holds out additional ſecurity for liberty, property, and life, in no leſs than five different articles, which have no place in any one of the ſtate conſtitutions. It moreover provides an effectual check to the African trade, in the courſe of one and twenty years. How honourable to America—to have been the firſt chriſtian power that has borne a teſtimony againſt a practice, that is alike diſgraceful to religion, and repugnant to the true intereſts and happineſs of ſociety.

The Americans in Europe have been remarked for loving their country and hating their governments. They will hereafter, we hope, be diſtinguiſhed for loving their country, their government and their rulers, with the ſame warm and ſupreme affection.

Danger from the influence of GREAT MEN (concludes our correſpondent) is only to be feared in ſingle governments, where a trifling weight often turns the ſcale of power. In a compound government, ſuch as that now recommended by the Convention, the talents and ambition of great men, are ſo ballanced reſtrained and oppoſed, that they can only be employed in promoting the good of the community. Like a mill race it will convey off waters that would otherwiſe produce freſhes and deſtruction, in ſuch a manner as only to produce fruitfulneſs, beauty and plenty to the adjacent country.

September 29.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſq has already been deſtined by a thouſand voices, to fill the place of the firſt Preſident of the United States, under the new frame of government. While the deliverers of a nation, have hewn out a way to power with the ſword, or ſeized upon it by ſtratagems and fraud, our illuſtrious hero peaceably retired to his farm after the war, from whence it is expected he will be called, by the ſuffrages of three millions of people, to gov-

orn a country by his wiſdom (agreeably to fixed laws) which he had previouſly made free by his arms. Can Europe boaſt ſuch a man;—or can the hiſtory of the world ſhew ſhew an inſtance of ſuch voluntary compact between the deliverer and the delivered of any country, as will probably ſoon take place in the United States?

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Whereas the Convention of Deputies from the ſeveral ſtates compoſing the Union, lately held in this city, have publiſhed a Conſtitution for the future government of the United States, to be ſubmitted to conventions of deputies choſen in each ſtate by the people thereof, under the recommendation of its legiſlature, for their aſſent and ratification. And whereas Congreſs on Friday the 28th inſt. did unanimouſly reſolve, that the ſaid conſtitution be tranſmitted to the ſeveral legiſlatures of the ſtates to the intent aforeſaid. And whereas it is the ſenſe of great numbers of the good people of this ſtate, already ſignified in petitions and declarations to this houſe, that the earlieſt ſteps ſhould be taken to aſſemble a convention within the ſtate for the purpoſe of deliberating and determining on the ſaid conſtitution.

Reſolved. *That it be recommended to ſuch of the inhabitants of the State as are entitled to vote for repreſentatives to the general aſſembly, that they chuſe ſuitable perſons, to ſerve as deputies in a ſtate convention for the purpoſe herein before mentioned, that is, for the city of Philadelphia and the counties reſpectively, the ſame number of deputies that each is entitled to of repreſentatives in the general aſſembly*——*That the elections for deputies as aforeſaid, be held at the ſame places in the ſaid city and counties as are fixed by law for holding the elections of repreſentatives to the general aſſembly, and that the ſame be conducted by the officers who conduct the ſaid elections of the repreſentatives, and agreeably to the rules and regulations thereof.*

Reſolved, *That the election of deputies as aforeſaid ſhall be held for the city of Philadelphia, and the ſeveral counties of the ſtate, on the firſt Tueſday of November next*—*That the perſons ſo elected to ſerve in convention ſhall aſſemble on the third Tueſday of November, at the State-Houſe in the city of Philadelphia*——*That the propoſition ſubmitted to this houſe by the deputies of Pennſylvania in the general convention of the ſtates, of ceding to the united ſtates a diſtrict of country within this ſtate for the ſeat of the general government, and for the excluſive legiſlation of Congreſs, be particularly recommended to the conſideration of the convention*——*That it be recommended to the ſucceeding houſe of aſſembly to make the ſame allowance to the attending members of the general aſſembly, and alſo to provide for the extraordinary expences which may be incurred by holding the ſaid election.*

From the time the reſolution of Congreſs on the report of the Federal Convention was paſſed, till its adoption by the ſtate of Pennſylvania, was only *twenty hours*. Such is the zeal of Pennſylvania, to ſhow her attachment to a vigorous, free, and wiſe frame of national government.

In conſequence of the arrival of the unanimous reſolution of Congreſs and the adoption of it by our aſſembly, the bells of Chriſt-Church rang during the greateſt part of Saturday. Many hundred citizens of the firſt character attended in the lobby and at the door of the State-Houſe, during the deliberations of the houſe on calling a Convention, and teſtified their joy upon the reſolves being paſſed for that purpoſe by three heartfelt chears. In ſhort, unuſual joy appeared in every countenance, (three or four officers of government excepted) and the day exhibited every where the moſt agreeable marks of the ſpeedy reſurrection of the proſperity and happineſs of Pennſylvania.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated September 13.

"The Union, Capt. Tucker, arrived yeſterday from Bourdeaux, in ſix weeks.

"The French Fleet of 14 ſail had put to ſea a few days before the Union ſailed, and the Engliſh were preſſing men with diligence, ——the Dutch faction becoming more violent every day. The Union ſpoke a French ſhip from Bengal. Lord Cornwallis was bringing every officer of the Eaſt-India Company to ſevere account, for every part of their conduct while in office, through twenty years back. A Dutch Eaſt-India ſhip, laden chiefly with ſpices, was loſt four days after ſhe left the Cape of Good Hope. She had a large quantity of nutmegs, &c. The Union alſo ſpoke the Pigot, from China.

October 2.

On Wedneſday laſt, his Excellency General Waſhington paſſed through Wilmington, on his return from this city to his ſeat in Mount Vernon, and on the ſame day, in croſſing the bridge near the Head of Elk, the bridge gave way and his horſe fell into the river. His Excellency had alighted in order to walk over the bridge, which fortunate circumſtance probably ſaved a life ſo dear to his country.

The author of a well written addreſs on the ſubject of American manufactures (Tench Coxe, Eſq; of Philadelphia) obſerves, "An extravagant and waſteful uſe of foreign manufactures, has been too juſt a charge againſt the people of America, ſince the cloſe of the war. They have been ſo cheap, ſo plenty, and ſo eaſily obtained on credit, that the conſumption of them has been abſolutely wanton. To ſuch an exceſs has it been carried, that the importation of the finer kinds of coat, veſt, and ſleeve buttons, buckles, broaches, breaſt pins, and other trinkets, into this port only, is ſuppoſed to have amounted in a ſingle year, to ten thouſand pounds ſterling, which coſt the wearers above ſixty thouſand dollars. This lamentable evil has ſuggeſted to many enlightened minds a wiſh for ſumptuary regulations and even for a unchanging national dreſs, ſuitable to the climate, and other circumſtances of the country. A more general uſe of ſuch manufactures as we can make ourſelves, would wean us from the folly we have juſt now ſpoken of, and would produce, in a ſafe way, ſome of the beſt effects of ſumptuary laws. Our dreſſes, furniture, and carriages would be faſhionable, becauſe they were American, and proper in our ſituation; not becauſe they were foreign, ſhewy, or expenſive. Our farmers, to their honour and advantage, have been long in the excellent œconomical practice of domeſtic manufactures for their own uſe, at leaſt in many parts of the Union.

It is chiefly in the towns that this madneſs of foreign finery rages and deſtroys.—There it is fortunately, the diſorder is epidemical. It behoves us to conſider our untimely paſſion for European luxuries as a malignant and alarming ſymptom, threatening convulſions and diſſolutions to the political body. Let us haſten the to apply the moſt effectual remedies, 'ere the diſeaſe becomes inveterate; leſt, unhappily, we ſhall find it incurable."

It is with ſingular pleaſure that we inform the public, that our German fellow-citizens, in every part of the State, are in favour of the federal government. Honeſt and induſtrious men every where love order, & diſlike paper money laws and conſtitutions. Among the 19 abſconders from the Aſſembly, there was but *one* German. Berks and Northampthon counties have taken leave of the antifederal junto. Theſe ancient counties, inhabited chiefly with ſober and induſtrious Germans, have ſhewn themſelves to be firm friends to the conſtitution of the United States.

Extract of a letter from a member of Congreſs, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated Sept. 23, 1787.

"I am extremely happy to find that the citizens of Philadelphia have ſo warmly expreſſed their approbation of the new Conſtitution aud form of government for the United-States.

"It would afford me additional pleaſure if the Legiſlature could have an opportunity of giving the ſanction of their aſſent by calling a Convention of the people; but I am fearful this will not happen, as it cannot paſs through the neceſſary formalities of Congreſs, previous to their adjournment, which, by ſome accounts, I find will be ſooner than was expected.

"I am happy to diſcover no diſpoſition in Congreſs to effect any alteration in the new Conſtitution, but to give it to the States, as it was received from the Convention.

"There will be ſome difficulty in getting it adopted in the State of New-York, the Government has already diſcovered ſtrong marks of diſapprobation, and its adherents are conſtantly employed in diſſeminating opinions unfavourable to its reception.—But all their efforts will be unavailing, as the body of the people will plainly ſee their intereſts as clearly connected with the eſtabliſhment of this new government.

"In ſeveral of the Eaſtern States, I am perſuaded, It will be received with a political, bordering on the warmth of a religious enthuſiaſm.

"In ſhort, I am convinced, that a great number of people will believe it is the only remedy that can be offered to cure the numerous political evils with which they are afflicted.

"Pennſylvania will derive great conſequence and conſideration from taking the lead in the affair, as being the firſt to call a convention of the people."

BOSTON, Oct. 6.

The Supreme Executive of this Commonwealth, by Thurſday evening's mail, received from Congreſs the CONSTITUTION *propoſed by the Convention, to be communicated to the Legiſlature as early as poſſible the next ſeſſion, and have recommended that a Convention be called for the purpoſe of adopting the ſame*

NEW-HAVEN, *Oct.* 11.

The Town of Derby, at a legal Town-meeting, on Monday laſt, Reſolved unanimouſly, *to inſtruct their Repreſentatives in the general Aſſembly to uſe their influence that a Convention ſhould be called as ſoon as poſſible for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration the Conſtitution propoſed by the fœderal Convention, in conformity to the recommendation of Congreſs.*

The College in New-Jerſey have conferred the degree of Doctor in Divinity on the Rev. TIMOTHY DWIGHT, of Greenfield.

Samuel Ruſſel, & Co.

Have for Sale, at their Manufactory, in State-Street, New-Haven,—Beſt James River

TOBACCO,

In Plug, Pigtail & Paper,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Coppers received.

New-Haven, Oct. 11. (34—tf.)

New-York, Sept. 6, 1787.

ON Monday, the 1ſt of November, will commence at the Hoſpital in this city, a courſe of Lectures on Anatomy and Surgery.

R. BAYLEY.
W. POST.

PELEG SANFORD

Has just received a good Assortment *of*
Coatings, Frizes & Ratteens;
3-4, 7-8, and Yard wide
IRISH LINNENS.
Which will be sold by wholesale, at the lowest Advance.——Also GOOD
Bohea Tea, per Chest:
Gin, very low, by 5 Cases.

New-Haven, Oct. 2, 1787. [33—tf]

INOCULATION.

BY Desire of the Civil Authority and Inhabitants of the Town of East-Haven, the Subscriber has opened a

HOSPITAL,

about a Mile south of the lower FERRY, in an airy situation, affording a beautiful Prospect of the City, and Harbour of New-Haven, where careful Attendance will be given, by the Public's humble Servant.

JOHN SPALDING

New-Haven, Oct. 2, 1787. [33—tf]

☞ CASH,

And the very HIGHEST PRICE, given for
FLAX-SEED,
by PELEG SANFORD.

New-Haven, Oct. 2, 1787. [33—tf]

A DETECTION!!!

☞ A Transient Person, calling himself JOHN IRVIN, (who says he was lately from the city of Dublin, and arrived at New-York about a Month ago, in the *Ann-Mary-Ann* Snow, Duncan Evans Master) was taken up in this city and secured in Goal, and a Quantity of Dry Goods found with him, on the 26th of September last.—From his shabby Appearance, and the whole Tenor of his Conduct, there remains no Doubt but the Goods were stolen, and his story is so palpably contradictory as most clearly evinces his Guilt. He was in Company with another Man, who made his Escape immediately on being suspected. The goods found with said Irvin, are four pieces of striped purple and white callico; two pieces spotted ditto, one piece sprig'd ditto, two pieces red and white ditto, three pair white metal shoe buckles, nine pair yellow ditto, fourteen white and seven black gauze handkerchiefs, two yards of cambrick, nine check'd linen handkerchiefs, ten yards pink sarcenett, eighteen yards black mode, two yards and an half of muslin. The goods appear to be the remains of a rich harvest; and from circumstances, there is reason to believe that they were stolen from some shop keeper in the State of New-York; both of the men agreed in declaring that they came from Albany last. Any person or persons owning said goods, on proving property and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to Timothy Jones, Esq; of this city, in whose custody they remain.

☞ THE Subscriber certifies his Creditors, that he shall present a Petition to the GENERAL ASSEMBLY in October next, to have his Person and Property exempted from Arrests and Seizure for Debts.

Paul Noyes.

New Haven, Sept. 27, 1787. 33—

JOSEPH CLARK,

BEGS Leave to inform the public,
THAT he has opened a Shop
in DANBURY, where he makes and sells, Chime, Repeating and Common Eight Day

CLOCKS:

with the Moon's Age—Day of the Month and Seconds from the Center.

Repeating, Skeleton, Day of the Month & plain

WATCHES,

Made and repaired in the neatest manner, and upon the shortest Notice. Those Gentlemen who see cause to favour him with their custom, may depend on having their work executed in the best and neatest manner, and warranted, by their humble servant,

Joseph Clark.

Danbury, September 21st, 1787.

P. S. Gold and Silversmiths Work made and sold at said Shop, such as Necklaces, Jewels, Rings, Stone-Buttons, Tea and Table Spoons, Buckles of all Kinds, Silver and Plated, Miniatures set in the neatest manner.——All of which will be done in the best Manner and after the most approved Fashion.

J. C.

[33—3]

HOGS' BRISTLES.

☞ WANTED, by the Subscribers, a Quantity of *Hogs' Bristles*, for which *Two Shillings per pound* will be given, provided they are dressed clean; those in the ruff, *One Shilling* and *Three Pence* per do.—The Subscribers having erected

A BRUSH Manufactory,
At No. 4, *Peck's Slip.*

Where they propose carrying on the *Brush making Business* in all its various Branches; Storekeepers, and others, may be furnished with all sorts on as low terms as any imported, to which they hope the preference will be given them, as the work is equally good, if not better; and as they will warrant their work not to fail till worn out by use, they flatter themselves with expectation of getting a sufficient supply of this country *Bristles* that they may not be under the necessity of importing their stock from England: the Farmers, by being careful in the season of killing, may save sufficient to supply them in this business. Country Store-keepers would be the most proper persons to collect them.

Those who will please to undertake the collecting them, will meet with a ready sale, and be the means of promoting a very useful branch of business which may be carried on in this country, and put a stop to the importation of that commodity. The favour of your will be gratefully acknowledged, by

ANANIAS COOPER, & Co.

New-York, Sept. 13, 1787. [33—3w]

☞ Now in the Press and will soon be published, CONCIO ad CLERUM, or the Sermon to the Clergy, preached in the Chapel, on the morning after the Commencement.

ISAAC BEERS

At his Book Store at Franklin's Bust, has the following Books, for sale.

ON AGRICULTURE.

THE gentleman Farmer, being an attempt to improve Agriculture, by Lord Kaimes 1 vol. 8vo.

The principles of Agriculture and vegitation by Francis Home 1 vol. 12mo.

The natural and chemical elements of Agriculture by John Mills 1 vol. 12mo.

A new system of Husbandry by C. Vatlo Esq? vols 8vo.

BOOKS of ARCHITECTURE.

Swan's British Architect, or builder's Treasury, illustrated with upwards of 100 Designs and examples curiously engraved on 60 folio Copper plates.

The Town and Country builders assistant, absolutely necessary to be understood by builders and workmen in general.

Langley's Builders Jewel, Youth's Instructor and Workmans Remembrancer, illustrated by upwards of 200 examples engraved on Copper.

The British Carpenter by Francis Price.

A new map of the Western territory, very convenient to elucidate the frequent accounts from that country.

LIKEWISE an extensive assortment of BOOKS on all subjects, calculated to extend the circle of useful knowledge, and it create the rational and dignified pleasure of the human mind.

*** Catalogues delivered gratis.

WE the Subscribers being by the hon. Court of Probate for the District of Stamford, appointed Commissioners to examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of ISAAC HOLMES, jun. of Greenwich, in said District, represented insolvent, give Notice, that we shall attend on the Business of our said Appointment, at the Dwelling-House of said deceased, on the First Mondays in November, December and January next, at 12 o'clock at Noon on each of said Days.

BENJAMIN MEAD, } Commiss-
EBENEZER MEAD, } oners.

Greenwich, April 24, 1787. 31 6

THE subscriber hereby notifies his creditors, that he intends to petition the honorable General Assembly, at their sessions in October next, that commissioners be appointed to settle his affairs, and that by delivering up all his property into their hands, for the benefit of his creditors, he may be released from any further demands; and if any of his creditors should see cause to object to said petition's being granted, they are hereby cited to appear before the hon. Assembly at their next session, and exhibit their objections.

THOMAS WOOSTER.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF
DRAKE & TODD.

Is to be diſſolved on the firſt of December next, by mutual agreement.

THEY earneſtly requeſt all perſons who are indebted, to make immediate payment and notify thoſe who have unſettled accounts with them, that it is neceſſary a ſettlement ſhould be made without delay, for which purpoſe conſtant attendance will be given at their ſtore in State-Street.

DRAKE & TODD.

N. B. They have on hand, Good St. Croix Rum and Sugars, beſt Holland Geneva, in Caſes. Cotton Wool and Fydic, A few Pieces of courſe Broad-Cloth, Velvets and Velverets, Sewing Silk and Twiſts, Death Head and Basket Buttons, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, fine Muſlin and Tiffany Do. Silk and thread laces, a few elegant looking glaſſes, Knives and Forks, Sad or Flat Irons, 8 by 10 Window glaſs, an aſſortment of Hard Ware &c.

All which will be ſold by wholeſale very low.

WAX WORK

From NEW-YORK,

AN Excellent likeneſs of his Excellency General WASHINGTON, a beautiful young Lady, and an Indian Chief, as large as life, and perfectly natural, will be exhibited on or before Commencement, at the City Aſſembly Room. Admittance for Gentlemen and Ladies, 1/6. and for Children 9*d*.

CHINA

CUPS and SAUCERS Enamel'd Pencil'd and blue.

HYSON TEA,

FRESH from INDIA, in the LAST SHIP.

JAPAN'D WAITERS

Of Different SIZES and very low PRICED.

Glaſs & Eearthen Ware,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL as USUAL, BY

JOHN NICOLL,

At his STORE in STATE-STREET.

29—t

TAKEN Damage Feaſant on the firſt inſt. by the Subſcriber a dark grey Mare Colt 2 Years old laſt Spring (no Brand) the owner of ſaid Colt is deſired to take her away, after proving property and paying Charges to

JOSEPH MOSS.

New-Stratford, Sept. 14, 1787. 32—3w

Good RUM OR SPIRITS
TO BE EXCHANGED FOR
CIDER,

At KIRBY's Diſtillery in New-Haven.

New-Haven, Sept. 1, 1787.

tf

Drugs and Medicines.

HEZEKIAH BEARDSLEY.

has received by the laſt Veſſels from *London and Amſterdam* a freſh ſupply of *Drugs and Medicines*. He has now on hand a large and general aſſortment, which he will ſell wholeſale and retail very cheap for ready pay—at his Store directly oppoſite *Mr. Ivon Miles's* Tavern.

Caſh given for Bees wax.

NEW-HAVEN September 4th, 1717.

John Goodrich

Has for Sale, at his Store, near the College in New-Haven, an Aſſortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

Among which are

CAMPHOR,	Ipecacuanha,
Opium,	Jalap
Rhubarb,	Emetic Tartar,
Jeſuits Bark,	Ens veneris,
do. do. Red,	Carolina pink root,
Calomel,	Magnesia Alba.

Volatile Spirits of Sal Armoniac, and dulcify'd Spirits of Nitre in Quantity, and cheap.

Anderſon's Scotch Pills,	Bateman's Drops,
Hoopper's do.	Hill's Balſam of Honey,
Keyſer's do.	Turlington's Balſam of
Dr. James's Fever Powder,	Life,
Godfrey's Cordial,	Britiſh Oil.

Alſo Oil of Turpentine,

Varniſh, Roſin, Putty, Verdigriſs, Umber, India Red, Venetian Red, True Carmine, Sap Green, & other Painter's Colours, Dyers' Stuffs, Cordial Waters, Sugar Plumbs, Sugar Candy, &c.

New-Haven, Auguſt 21. 27 tf.

SALT SHAD,
By the Barrel or Retail.

Enquire of Biſhop and Hotchkiſs.

New Haven, July 24, 1787. (25)

Nathaniel Hazard,

Has for Sale

At No. 51. WATER STREET, near BURLING's SLIP, NEW-YORK,

BOHEA TEA, very low per 5 Cheſts together.
SOUCHONG do. do.
HYSON do. of excellent Quality, per Cheſt, or Dozen Pounds, freſh imported in the EMPRESS of CHINA, from CANTON.
MADEIRA, SHERRY and TENERIFFE } WINES, per Pipe, or Quarter Caſk.
SINGLE, DOUBLE REFIN'D & LUMP } SUGARS, per 5 Cwt.
MAXWELL'S approved SCOTCH SNUFF, warranted equal to any made in America or Great Britain.
BLISTERED STEEL, of ſuperior Quality, for Farmer's Uſe, warranted good.
BAR IRON,
CART TIRE.
CHINA, GLASS, and EARTHEN } WARE, &c.

NEW-YORK, 20th June, 1787. [21—tf.]

To be SOLD at Public AUCTION,

AT the Sign-Poſt in New-Milford on the 21ſt day of November next, at one o'Clock after noon, for hard Money, Morris' Notes, Imlay's Certificates, Orders on civil Liſt, Soldiers' Notes due before June, 1785, or Certificates for intereſt due on Monies loaned to this ſtate, and bills of this State, ſo much of the real Eſtate of John Drinkwater, deceaſed, David Hitchcock, Aaron Fenn, Sarah Noble, Darius Olmſtead.

At Newbury Sign-Poſt will be ſold, on the 22d Day of November next, at two o'Clock afternoon the real Eſtate of Job Bunnell, David Smith, jun. David Walker, Nathan Keeler, and John Morehouſe, as it ſufficient to pay their taxes with the Charges ariſing thereon.

NATHAN TAYLOR, OLIVER BOSTWICK, } Collectors

New-Milford, Auguſt 1787. 31—6w

Choice Rocky-Point Salt,

To be ſold, Wholeſale or Retail, by

William & S. Helmes.

WANTED An Active and induſtrious
Negro Wench,

To ſerve in a ſmall Family. ——Such an one may have good Wages.—Enquire of the Printer.

31 3

New-Haven: Printed and Publiſhed by JOSIAH MEIGS, at the ſouth Corner of the Green, fronting the Market. Price Eight Shillings per Annum

☞ Eſſays, and Articles of Intelligence are gratefully received, and ADVERTISEMENTS inſerted on reaſonable Terms.